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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 73. Issued March 3, 1923.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

July–December, 1922.

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Rule No. 2.

(*a*) Shipments of cotton-seed products (not cotton seed) from Texas into Louisiana from such areas of Texas that have not been declared a quarantine or regulated zone on account of the pink bollworm by either the Federal Horticultural Board or the Texas State Department of Agriculture will be permitted.

(*b*) Such shipments of cotton-seed products moving from Texas into Louisiana as provided for in Rule No. 2 (*a*) must be accompanied by a permit which will be issued by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Immigration after the shipper has furnished the department with a satisfactory affidavit.

(*c*) No cotton-seed products or cotton seed will be permitted to be moved from New Mexico into Louisiana.

The above rules are promulgated in accordance with Act No. 36 of the General Assembly of 1910, and shall have the full force and effect of law on and after September 1, 1922.

(Signed) W. E. ANDERSON, *Entomologist.*

Approved:

HARRY D. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

NOTE.—Under the previous regulations of Louisiana no cotton lint from Texas or New Mexico was allowed to go to Louisiana points. Under the new rules cotton lint originating outside of the quarantined areas in Texas can go to Louisiana points without restriction. Cotton lint originating in quarantined areas in Texas and New Mexico can go to the port of New Orleans for export.

Heretofore Louisiana has had an absolute embargo against Texas cottonseed products, but under the new regulations cottonseed products originating outside of the quarantined areas in Texas are allowed shipment to Louisiana points under permit.

The action taken by the Louisiana commission is more in conformity with the provisions of Quarantine No. 52 and will greatly facilitate the administrative work.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge.

Rule 2 of Reg. 1 is hereby repealed, likewise any ruling conflicting herewith is also repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(*a*) The following parishes in Louisiana are hereby discontinued as quarantine zones: Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jefferson Davis.

(*b*) The following-described areas in Louisiana are hereby retained as a regulated zone and shall be known as the southwest Louisiana pink bollworm regulated zone. All that area comprising the parish of Cameron and all that area of Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes inclosed and bounded by the following lines, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the channel of Calcasieu Lake at the point of intersection of the Calcasieu-Cameron Parish line, thence north following the channel course into the Calcasieu River, thence into Moss Lake and again into Calcasieu River following the channel courses in both instances; thence following the channel course through Prien Lake and again through the channel course of Calcasieu River; and thence into Lake Charles, following the channel course; and thence continuing in a northerly direction in the channel of the Calcasieu River to the point of intersection with the channel course of Bayou Serpent, located in the SW. corner of sec. 32, in T. 8 S., R. 7 W., in Calcasieu Parish. Thence in an easterly direction along the channel course of Bayou Serpent to the point of intersection with Bayou Arsene. Thence along the channel course of Bayou Arsene to the intersection of the Calcasieu-Jefferson Davis Parish line, on the east side of sec. 36, T. 8 S., R. 7 W. Thence south approximately ½ mile along the east line of sec. 36, T. 8 S., R. 7 W. (on Calcasieu-Jefferson Davis Parish line) to the northeast corner of T. 9 S., R. 7 W. Thence directly east along the township line for a distance of 22 miles to a point of intersection with the west side of sec. 42 (grant) in T. 8 S., R. 3 W. Thence north on east side of sec. 34, T. 8 S., R. 3 W. to the southeast corner of sec. 27 in T. 8 S., R. 3 W. Thence in an easterly direction on the northern boundary of sec. 42, T. 8 S., R. 3 W., to the point of intersection with the channel course of Bayou Nezpique. Thence in a southerly direction following the channel course of Bayou Nezpique to the junction with the channel course of the Mermentau River. Thence in a southerly direction following the channel course of the Mermentau River through the channel course of Lake Arthur to the point of intersection with the Cameron-Jefferson Davis Parish line. Thence in a western direction along the Cameron-Jefferson Davis Parish line, passing

the point of intersection with the west boundary line of Jefferson Davis Parish, and continuing westward along the Calcasieu-Cameron Parish line to the point of intersection with the channel course of Calcasieu Lake. (This was the beginning point of this description.)

The area described herewith as a regulated zone is subject to all rules and regulations pertaining to a regulated zone. The above ruling does not change the status of any other area in Louisiana that is affected by the pink bollworm rules and regulations.

The above ruling is promulgated in accordance with Act No. 36 of the General Assembly of 1910 and shall have the full force and effect of law on and after August 1, 1922.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Entomologist.*

Approved:
HARRY D. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

NOTE.—These supplementary rules and regulations change the area included in the southwest Louisiana regulated zone. This zone is made somewhat larger by the supplementary rules and this action is taken on account of complications which have arisen in relation to ginning the cotton produced in the regulated territory. In some cases gins were found not to be available to handle the seed cotton produced in the regulated areas. The additional territory has been added so that the seed cotton can go to outlying gins which are now included in regulated territory.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge.

Rule 3 of Reg. 4 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

As long as the price is satisfactory to the owner of cotton seed resulting from ginning seed cotton, the gin owner will be expected to purchase all of the cotton seed except that which will be required by the owner of the cotton seed for planting the following season of 1923.

Rule 1 of Reg. 5 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(*a*) All cotton seed resulting from the ginning of seed cotton shall be sold, except that amount that is required by a planter or owner of cotton seed for planting the next season 1923.

(*b*) All cotton seed sold and disposed of and that is not necessary for replanting during the season 1923 shall be shipped to the South Texas Cotton Oil Co., located at Eunice, La., or any other oil mill that might later be designated.

(*c*) All cotton seed resulting from ginning of seed cotton that shall be retained for planting during the season 1923 shall be concentrated in one or more storehouses after it has been well sacked and labeled, showing to whom such cotton seed belongs.

(*d*) Cotton seed stored for planting in 1923 shall be delivered to the owner at the place where stored within 30 days previous to planting, provided no pink bollworm is found.

(*e*) In the event the pink bollworm is found, cotton seed retained for planting purposes shall be sold for crushing, and the owner of such cotton seed shall receive the amount that the cotton seed sells for.

The above ruling is made in accordance with Act No. 36 of the General Aseembly of 1910 and shall have the full force and effect of law on and after August 1, 1922.

W. E. ANDERSON.

Approved:
HARRY D. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE.

THE SELECTIVE FEATURES OF QUARANTINE 37.

HB–153. JULY 22, 1922.

The information embodied in this circular is substantially taken from circular letters HB–105 and HB–145 and the statement presented to the plant quarantine conference of May 15, 1922. It discusses the selective features of the quarantine and the status of the amateur plant grower thereunder and what

the withdrawal of these selective features of the quarantine would mean to American horticulture.

The department is enforcing 24 foreign plant quarantines and 15 domestic plant quarantines, and all of these are accepted without serious question except Quarantine 37. It is therefore worth while to attempt to determine wherein Quarantine 37 differs from the others. A brief study of the matter, I think, makes it plain that the difficulty is due practically altogether to the *selective* features involved in this quarantine as to the restrictions on the entry of foreign plants and as to the issuance of permits to import plants, in both instances with the object of reducing the volume of importations and consequent risk of entry of pests and yet to provide for all essential introduction and propagating needs.

The records in the possession of the department fully demonstrate that any importation of any class of plants is attended with a greater or lesser risk of bringing in new enemies in spite of any practicable safeguards of inspection or even disinfection. The protection which the country needs and demands, therefore, involves the exclusion of all stock not absolutely essential to the horticultural, floricultural, and forestry needs of the United States, and that is just what Quarantine 37 attempts to do and must do if it is to be of any real service in excluding plant pests.

These selective features of Quarantine 37 are as follows:

1. As to plants, Quarantine 37 is selective in that it permits certain classes to be freely imported and restricts the importation of other classes.

2. As to the restricted plants, it is again selective as to varieties and quantities, based on availability or need.

3. As to permittees with respect to restricted plants, it is selective on the basis of the public service to be rendered with the plants imported.

It can easily be appreciated that these selective features afford ample opportunity for difference of opinion, and this difficulty is inherent in any quarantine of this nature and could not be avoided by any change in the machinery of administration.[1]

THE STATUS OF THE AMATEUR PLANT GROWER UNDER THE SELECTION OR PUBLIC SERVICE REQUIREMENT.

The chief objection to Quarantine 37 comes from the *selective* feature, already mentioned, involved in the policy of the issuance of special permits for the importation of the restricted plants on the basis of *public service*. The plant amateur, more than any other group, is affected by this policy and, unfortunately, it furnishes a subject for complaint which seems to be unavoidable.

The department thoroughly appreciates and sympathizes with the perfectly natural desire of plant lovers and enthusiasts to import for their personal use and the adornment of their estates or gardens any new or old variety which they may wish to secure, and would be only too glad to meet the wishes of such persons—and their name is legion—if it were not realized that this action would practically nullify the quarantine. Persons of this general type, interested in plants, are found in numbers in every town and hamlet in the United States, and to permit any or all of them to import plants for personal use in such condition that they could grow them would mean not only that the plants would have to come, in many cases, in earth ready for immediate planting—involving dangers of plant pest introductions which can not be safeguarded by inspection or treatment—but that it would be absolutely impossible for this department to handle the tens of thousands of small importations which would result or to follow them up to destinations throughout the country with any subsequent safeguards. There would rarely be any public service of real value in connection with such importations, such as making the new plants generally available or utilizing them for breeding or other work. Some essential service of this sort should be the basis for the entry of the various classes of plants which are not open to unlimited importation. The mere personal gratification of hundreds or thousands of individuals who might wish to make their own importations would be small justification for the risk of carriage of new pests to every part of the United States.

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[1] The only remedy which suggests itself appears to be impracticable, namely, to declare under section 7 of the plant quarantine act a "really and truly" *embargo* against the introduction of all foreign plants except as to entries made by the Department of Agriculture. Such a quarantine would not only give the most perfect protection from the entry of foreign plant pests but would probably eliminate most of the complaints because of the finality of the action. The assumption of such importations by the department, however, would seem to involve such an enormous Governmental enterprise as to be unwieldy and undesirable.

As already indicated, the reason for the restrictions on the issuance of special permits under regulation 14 is the necessity for reducing the number and bulk of plant importations as the only really effective means of lessening the risk of entry of new plant enemies. Under this regulation plants not covered by the preceding regulations may be imported only for "the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock" and it is required that importations under this regulation, except as later noted, shall be kept and utilized for the purpose of such propagation for the period, from one to five years, designated in the bond, the period being based on the time needed for such propagation and multiplication. Such importers are not permitted to sell the plants imported during the period of the bond, except as to any increase, and in this way are made to perform a public service by increasing and making available to others the plants concerned. Importation for personal use, such as for private gardens or the adornment of private estates, is not an introduction or propagation purpose intended under regulation 14, and, as already indicated, if permitted would very largely eliminate any protection under Quarantine 37 from entry of additional plant pests.

The exceptions referred to above are to provide for the needs of botanic gardens, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other similar public institutions, and to those few amateurs who are widely or nationally known as maintaining collections of real merit and open to the public, or engaged in work of public benefit with the plants concerned. The status as to public service of the amateur is determined as follows:

All requests for permits from amateurs who believe their collections are of real merit, and of distinct service to the public, or who represent that they are engaged in work of general public benefit with the plants concerned, are first submitted to the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department for examination and recommendation and the status of the applicants is further determined by indorsement submitted by the applicants themselves or by information obtained by the department from all available sources.

The opportunity for criticism of such determinations is fully realized, but the board has endeavored, from the sources indicated, to secure and file data with respect to all applicants which may convince any fair-minded person of the reasonableness of the action taken.

Inasmuch as the enforcement of the plant quarantine act is specifically placed on the Department of Agriculture, it would seem that determinations of this sort, involving an appreciation of the merits and service character of the work of any amateur, are best safeguarded by being submitted for decision to the many plant experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry with their wide acquaintance with ornamental horticulture, and that such decision should be supported by all available indorsement and information obtainable from public sources or from persons closely in touch with the activities of the applicants. The gates can not be thrown wide open, otherwise, as already indicated, we would have no quarantine and no protection, but it is highly desirable to recognize the important, but fairly limited, class of amateurs who will perform a *public service* of real value with the plants imported, and this has been the policy of the board from the outset.

In the event, however, that the authorized agencies, commercial or other, do not bring in varieties of plants which enthusiastic plant lovers may wish, the department has made special provision for the entry through its Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of any neglected or overlooked new varieties and, incidentally, this office has been undoubtedly the principal agency for the importation of new plants into the United States for the last 20 years.

To recapitulate, the existing provisions for the entry of new or unavailable plants under regulation 14 include (1) all the importations which any commercial grower is willing to make, and such commercial growers include persons of world-wide recognition as plant specialists and breeders; (2) importations by botanic gardens and some hundred experiment stations and other public institutions with enthusiastic experts in horticulture and floriculture; (3) importations by the leading and recognized amateurs of the country, and (4) importations through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture.

Under the plan, therefore, of Quarantine 37 it becomes necessary for persons who are neither commercial propagators of plants nor amateurs who are recognized as maintaining collections of real merit, nor engaged in research or other work of distinct public benefit with the plants concerned—in other words, the ordinary plant lover who wants the plants for his own garden or the adornment

of his own estate—to secure new varieties from home sources, and the department has endeavored, through the means enumerated, to make available such new varieties of plants under methods which involve the least risk to the horticulture and agriculture of the country.

WHAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SELECTIVE FEATURES OF QUARANTINE 37 WOULD MEAN TO AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.

To eliminate, in the interest of importations by amateurs and others, the selective features as to plants and permittees, which are the real basis of Quarantine 37, would necessarily open importations to *all persons* of *all plants* and in *any quantity*. It would put us back under the old system of unlimited importations subject only to the control of inspection, with all the known risks and inadequacies which attend such control. The danger of the introduction of new plant enemies would be greatly increased over former conditions because of the much more widespread importations which would follow the withdrawal of Quarantine 37.

What this would mean to the country in the entry of new plant pests is only partly indicated in the summary of pests—for the most part intercepted under the old open-permit system—given in Circular Letter 150, drawn up for the information of the plant quarantine conference of May 15.

Such unrestricted entry would also necessarily result in the immediate abandonment of much of the enormous development of the last three years of ornamental horticulture in the United States. As shown by the statistics presented at the time of the conference, May 15, upward of 1,600 special permits had been issued, practically all of which were for the establishment of new plant production enterprises. Some 430 such enterprises had then been started, distributed in 39 of the 48 States. For example: 67 such enterprises had been established in New York, 46 in California, 45 in New Jersey, 37 in Pennsylvania, 35 in Massachusetts, 27 in Illinois, 26 in Ohio, and lesser numbers in the other States. Furthermore, such permittees and importations have increased from 15 to 20 per cent in the period subsequent to the conference.

These new enterprises, based on importations of foreign materials, do not include the enormous increase of horticultural production in this country, which has resulted from the quarantine, based on plant materials already available here. This natural home increase probably exceeds 10 to 20 times the amount based on imported material.

To abandon these selective features of Quarantine 37 woud mean to junk all of this development which already represents an enormous investment and which will in the near future many times increase the former production of ornamentals in America. This development is just beginning and the outlook now is that this next year will see the needs of this country pretty well taken care of by home production in many important classes of plants.

The relation of this development to Quarantine 37 is that it lessens the necessity for importations and correspondingly reduces the risk of bringing in new pests which the former importation of these ornamentals involved. Quarantine 37 was promulgated for the sole purpose of preventing the entry of pests, but it is a big thing that it should have resulted in such a horticultural development as to strengthen the quarantine and render further importations, with their attending risk, less and less necessary.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

LIST OF CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF QUARANTINE 37.

HB–154. July 22, 1922.

Discussion of the necessity for Quarantine 37, as a means of excluding plant pests, and the policy and purpose of the department with respect to its enforcement, is usually out of place in routine administrative communications with permittees and others. Persons receiving such letters and wishing information on the general subject of the quarantine will be supplied on request with any of the following documents:

(1) Protecting the United States from Plant Pests. A reprint from the National Geographic Magazine for August, 1921.

(2) Circular Letter HB–130, February 25, 1921. This circular letter answers various misrepresentations which have been made of the quarantine.

(3) Circular Letter HB–105, January 1, 1922. Explains the provisions for the entry of plant novelties and propagating stock under regulation 14, Quarantine 37.

(4) Circular Letter HB–145, March 1, 1922. Gives a record of the importations of so-called prohibited stock under the quarantine and points out particularly the reasons for restrictions on the issuance of special permits.

(5) Circular Letter HB–150, May 12, 1922. Gives a summary, by countries and also by special groups of plants, of the important pests intercepted on foreign plants offered for entry.

(6) Circular Letter HB–151, May 15, 1922. Gives the European restrictions on the entry of plants from America.

(7) Plant Quarantine Conference, May 15, 1922. Document drawn up for the information of the conference. Covers the whole subject of Quarantine 37 in all its relations and of the function of the Federal Horticultural Board and the general policy of the department relative to plant quarantines.

(8) Circular Letter HB–153, July 22, 1922. Gives reasons for the selective features of Quarantine 37, and discusses the status of the amateurs under the quarantine.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

REINSTATEMENT OF PETER HOPMAN & SONS.

HB–155. JULY 21, 1922.

The Federal Horticultural Board has received satisfactory assurance from Peter Hopman & Sons, of Hillegom, Holland, that they will comply hereafter with the quarantines and regulations governing the importation of plants into the United States.

The action of the board expressed in Circular Letter HB–139 is, therefore, hereby revoked. Permits for importations from this firm will be issued in accordance with the quarantines and regulations.

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

ISSUANCE OF PERMITS UNDER REGULATION 3, QUARANTINE 37.

HB–156. JULY 26, 1922.

Regular permits will be issued for importations under regulation 3 of Quarantine 37 to customs brokers when the brokers are actual importers in their own name but such permits are not to be used to cover importations made by other importing firms which they may chance to represent in customs matters. Each importer must receive his own permits and he must be responsible for compliance with the regulations in regard to his own material. The miscellaneous assignment of imported material to brokers' permits leads to confusion.

When issued a regular permit is addressed to the collector of customs at the particular port designated in the application. At the same time a notice of the issuance of such permit is sent to the collector of customs and to the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board at each port of first arrival where the board maintains an inspection service. Collectors of customs and inspectors of the board at such ports of first arrival are authorized to honor these permits as if issued for their own ports and to release material covered by them and otherwise complying with the regulations.

Special permits for importation under regulation 14 or for importation by mail are issued for Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Calif., only. Such material may not be released to the consignee or to his agent at any other port, but should be expedited in customs bond to Washington or San Francisco, as indicated on the package.

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

ROSE STOCKS FOR PROPAGATING PURPOSES.

HB–157. AUGUST 9, 1922.

Item 3 of regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine 37 provides for the entry under permit of rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa rugosa.

Since the entry of such material always carries the risk of permitting the introduction of dangerous insect pests and plant diseases, such material will hereafter be restricted to the smallest sizes possible, namely, 1 to 2 year old plants not over 18 inches in length. Stems on which to bud standard roses will not be permitted entry under the provisions of this regulation.

W. A. ORTON,
Acting Chairman of Board.

IMPORTATION OF STOCKS OF RHODODENDRON, AZALEA, AND JAPANESE MAPLE.

HB–158. AUGUST 11, 1922.

The Federal Horticultural Board has investigated the availability of stocks for grafting purposes of *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Azalea pontica* seedlings, the importation of which under special permits ceased June 1, 1922, in accordance with notice issued February 1, 1921. It appears that heavy losses have been suffered in the imported lots of these stock materials and that American-grown seedlings are not yet available. It has been decided, therefore, to extend for one season, or until July 1, 1923, the period during which seedlings of these two plants may be imported. Special permits will be issued for plants of three years' growth or under, with the roots washed free of sand, soil, or earth.

It has also been represented that a sufficient supply of seedlings of Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) for grafting purposes is not available in this country. This matter has been investigated by the specialists of the Department of Agriculture and upon their recommendation special permits will likewise be granted for the importation of seedlings of this maple of three years' growth or under for the period terminating July 1, 1923. The plants must have their roots washed free of sand, soil, or earth.

The entry of these plants under special permit will be surrounded with the same safeguards which apply to other special permits issued under Quarantine 37.

(Application for permits should be made on Form 207.)

W. A. ORTON,
Acting Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

REVISION OF FREEDOM FROM SOIL REQUIREMENT.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37 (REVISED).

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 7 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, effective August 1, 1921, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 7.—Conditions of entry: Inspection, certification, and marking; freedom from sand, soil, or earth, and approval of packing material.

The importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which maintain inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by the certificate have been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction at the time of packing and found, or believed to be, free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

All nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for import must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be freed by washing or other means from such sand, soil, or earth, and must be so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin: *Provided*, That sand, soil, or earth may be employed for the packing of bulbs and corms when such sand, soil, or earth has been sterilized or otherwise safeguarded in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board and is so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. The use of such sand, soil, or earth as packing for plants other than bulbs and corms is not authorized.

All packing materials employed in connection with importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds are subject to approval as to such use by the Federal Horticultural Board. Such packing material must not previously have been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants and except as provided in the preceding paragraph for bulbs and corms must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and must be certified as meeting these conditions by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.[2]

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which do not maintain inspection shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until they have been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests, or, if infested, capable in the judgment of the inspector of being adequately safeguarded by disinfection. All importations under this paragraph must also comply with the disinfection requirement of regulation 9. Nursery stock and other plants and seeds inspected as provided herein which are found to be carrying any plant disease or insect pest, and which in the judgment of the inspector can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, shall be refused entry. All charges incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

If a package of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry includes any prohibited article, or if any of the plants have not been freed from earth, the entire package may be refused entry.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee.

Done at Washington this 13th day of October, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

IMPORTED PLANTS MAY BE FREED FROM EARTH BY OTHER MEANS THAN WASHING.

(Press notice.)

OCTOBER 17, 1922.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has approved an amendment to regulation 7 of the regulations under Quarantine 37, providing for the freeing of imported plants from sand, soil, or earth by "washing or other means." The requirement hitherto has been that such plants shall be thoroughly freed from earth by washing. The condition of freedom from sand, soil, or earth is, however, to be strictly maintained. The amended regulation will shortly be distributed to importers and others in interest.

This action was taken as a result of an informal conference of the Federal Horticultural Board October 3 with the advisory committee of the American Association of Nurserymen. It was represented by the conferees that the washing of the roots, particularly of certain classes of plants, as performed abroad was a source of injury to importations and of considerable losses. Many instances of such injury were presented. On the other hand, it was brought out that this injury was due to the fact of washing, but more often to the method of washing and more particularly to the subsequent methods of packing and shipping. It was shown that such washing had been done in the case of certain countries without any injury whatever to classes of plants which were supposed to be most susceptible to such injury. Nevertheless, the importers were convinced that it would be more practicable to permit the removal of earth by shaking or other means where such removal could be thus effectively accomplished. As a result of a full discussion of this subject the board agreed to the modification of the regulations now authorized.

This is a return substantially to the original requirement under Plant Quarantine 37 with respect to imported plants. The specific requirement of washing was a later one necessitated by the continuing increase of earth with plant importations and the difficulty of setting up a definite standard of cleanliness which would be perfectly clear to the foreign shipper and determinable by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[2] For detailed instructions relative to packing materials, including sterilized soil for bulbs and corms, see HB–132, revised June 8, 1921.

Hereafter all importations must as hitherto be freed from sand, soil, or earth by washing or other means. In other words, the condition of freedom from sand, soil, or earth is to be strictly maintained. Any importations not so cleaned will be refused entry. The advisory committee of the American Association of Nurserymen has given hearty agreement to this action. The membership of this committee includes J. W. Hill, chairman, of Des Moines, Iowa; Paul C. Lindley, ex officio president of the American Association of Nurserymen, Pomona, N. C.; C. H. Perkins, Newark, N. Y.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; and M. R. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn., all of whom were present except Mr. Cashman.

BULB CONFERENCE CALLED.

(Press notice.)

OCTOBER 5, 1922.

A conference to consider the importation of bulbs into this country, some of which are now prohibited, will be held here Monday, October 30, at 10 a. m., the United States Department of Agriculture announced to-day. At the conclusion of the plant quarantine conference held by the department last May it was agreed that the bulb item under regulation 3 of the Federal quarantine should be considered in detail at a meeting to be called in the fall. It is expected that consideration will be given to the status of the bulbs already included under regulation 3 in the bulb item and also to any additions that can properly be made to the list of bulbs open to unlimited importation.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CONFERENCE.

(Press notice.)

NOVEMBER 8, 1922.

A conference to consider the importation of bulbs into this country, some of which are now restricted entry, was held by the Federal Horticultural Board October 30. It was attended by 46 people, including representatives of the Netherlands Legation and the Belgian and British Embassies, two bulb growers from Holland, a committee of American dealers, an additional group representing the importers and dealers in foreign bulbs, and a considerable number of experts from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Entomology, and Federal Horticultural Board, of this department.

The representatives from Holland indicated their willingness to undertake such disinfection of bulbs as might be possible to reduce the risk, which seems to be a growing one in connection with bulb importations.

The importers in general expressed their preference for American-grown bulbs of the kinds not now permitted free entry if stocks of such home-grown bulbs available to meet the needs of the country could be supplied, but said that such supplies have not been developed. None of the conferees desired to have any restrictions eliminated which were necessary to the exclusion of dangerous pests.

The discussion made it perfectly clear that any importation of bulbs involved a certain element of risk, varying somewhat with the different classes of bulbs, which can not be entirely eliminated by inspection or disinfection. Modification of the quarantine with respect to bulbs which may result from this conference will be the subject of later determination and announcement.

BULB ITEM REVISED, QUARANTINE 37.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37 (REVISED).

(Effective on and after January 1, 1923.)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 (revised), governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, effective August 1, 1921, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3.—Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for which permit is required.

The following nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not including, however, those named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines

and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be imported from countries which maintain inspection (see Appendix B), under permit upon compliance with these regulations, but, where a particular purpose is specified, for that purpose and no other:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from the effective date of this amendment, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen-flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds specified in this regulation from countries not maintaining inspection may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for experimental purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

This amendment is hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after January 1, 1923.

Done at the City of Washington this 18th day of December, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

MORE BULBS PUT UPON UNLIMITED ENTRY LIST.

(Press notice.)

DECEMBER 22, 1922.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has authorized, for a period not to exceed three years, beginning January 1, 1923, the addition of the following eight kinds of bulbs to the list of bulbs permitted unlimited entry under regulation 3 of Quarantine 37:

Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow).
Galanthus (snowdrop).
Scilla (squill).
Fritillaria imperialis (crown imperial).
Fritillaria meleagris (guineahen-flower).
Muscari (grape hyacinth).
Ixia.
Eranthis (winter aconite).

This action is taken as a result of the bulb conference held at the United States Department of Agriculture October 30, 1922. Prior to this action the bulb item included the following six kinds of bulbs:

Lilium (lily).
Convallaria (lily of the valley).
Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).
Hyacinthus (hyacinth).
Tulipa (tulip).
Crocus.

The termination at the end of a period not to exceed three years of the unlimited entry of narcissus bulbs is also authorized.

Information derived through inspection of import shipments of bulbs since 1919 indicates that there is a considerable element of danger in such importations in that they carry insect pests, the risk of establishment of which in this country can not be entirely eliminated by inspection and disinfection. That risk increases directly with the volume, variety, and diversity of origin of the imports. Continuance of this risk through such imports is therefore only justified for such reasonable time as may be required to establish the commercial production of the several important species of bulbs in this country.

While importers and others requested that a total of 41 classes of bulbs be added to the free-entry list, the department does not feel justified in assuming so great a risk as would be involved in that number and restricts the additions to the eight classes listed. At the same time, it gives notice that narcissus, heretofore permitted unlimited entry, will be included in this list of bulbs which will be permitted unlimited entry for a period not exceeding three years.

Department experts believe that within three years adequate American sources of supply can be developed which will render further importations of these nine classes of bulbs unnecessary.

This is in line with the general policy of the department under Quarantine 37 which looks forward to the gradual elimination of existing provisions for the *unlimited* entry of bulbs and other plants as soon as adequate provision shall be made, or shall be under way, for their production in this country.

PROTECTION FROM PLANT PESTS—QUARANTINE 37.

[Discussion by Chairman of Board of purpose of Quarantine 37 before Garden Club of America, October 23, 1922.]

Introductory.

I am very glad to have this opportunity to discuss Quarantine 37 with the members of the Garden Club of America. I assure you with the greatest heartiness that every agency of the department related to garden-club work wishes to cooperate with you to the fullest extent. We feel that you are in sympathy with the work of this department and look to it for substantial help in your undertakings. It is, therefore, important that you should understand the great protective purpose of Quarantine 37 extending to every phase of the agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, including the important work which they have so much at heart. This quarantine has been the subject of much adverse criticism. This, when analyzed, proves to be largely based on a failure to understand its purpose and the provisions under it for the entry of any necessary plant whatsoever. I hope, therefore, as a result of this discussion, that you will get a much better understanding of this quarantine and of its tremendous importance to the future of our agriculture in its broadest sense.

Purpose of the Quarantine.

Quarantine 37 has but one purpose, namely, to reduce to the utmost the risk of introducing dangerous plant pests with plant importations. It is important that this purpose should not be overlooked in any discussion of the quarantine. It is the basis of all the regulations restricting entry of foreign plants. Quarantine 37 has no tariff object whatsoever. It was not devised to protect our plant growers from foreign competition. The entire absence of any thought of such protection, either on the part of this department or State officials and others advocating the quarantine, is indicated by the fact that the first and strongest wave of opposition resulted from the very general objection to the quarantine on the part of commercial plant propagators, including both nurserymen and florists—interests which are now almost equally unanimous in the support of the quarantine.

Impetus Given to American Horticulture.

It is true that the promulgation of this quarantine has given an enormous impetus to American horticulture and floriculture, and we are mightily glad that this has followed rather than the injury to these interests which was so cheerfully predicted at the beginning. This impetus is indicated in the statistics presented at the plant quarantine conference held here May 15 last. At that time upward of 1,600 special permits had been issued for the importation from various foreign countries of new plants and unavailable plants for the purpose of starting reproduction enterprises in the United States. These importations are now the basis of some 430 such enterprises, distributed in 39 of the 48 States. For example, 67 such enterprises had been started in New York, 46 in California, 45 in New Jersey, 37 in Pennsylvania, 35 in Massachusetts, 27 in Illinois, 26 in Ohio, and lesser numbers in the other States. Furthermore, such permittees and importations have increased from 20 to 25 per cent in the period subsequent to the conference.

The importations which are the basis of this enormous new plant production in America totaled on June 30 nearly 15,000,000 plants, representing upward of 10,000 separate and distinct varieties. As a single illustration, nearly 45,000 rose plants have been thus imported, representing 1,129 different varieties of roses. Over 1,100 new roses would seem to be a fairly large number to be absorbed in the short period of the quarantine. It is double the new roses originated in all the world in any one year. Remember, also, that these 15,000,000 plants are the so-called prohibited plants which have been so often represented as being embargoed and unavailable to the plant lovers of America.

This new development in horticulture and floriculture, based on importations of foreign plants, has gone along with an enormous increase of horticultural production based on plant materials already available here and this home increase probably exceeds many times that based on imported material.

This development already represents millions of invested capital in plant production in America. It is just beginning and the outlook now is that by next year we will see the needs of this country for most of the ornamentals pretty well taken care of by home production, and the slower growing plants, such as azaleas and rhododendrons, should be available within a year or two more. There is good reason to expect, therefore, that very soon we will have more and possibly often cheaper plants than ever before—plants that will be home grown and healthier and better suited to our climate.

The bearing of this development on Quarantine 37 is that it lessens the necessity for importations and correspondingly reduces the risk of bringing in new pests.

All Importations Involve Risk.

After all that has been published on the subject it is perhaps not necessary to take time to give details of the tremendous losses which have resulted to our fruits, farm crops, and forests from insects and diseases which have come to us from foreign lands. Upward of a hundred important pests of this kind have been introduced and many hundreds of lesser importance, and these now reduce the crop yields to a value of upward of a billion dollars a year. Some of the worst of these pests have come in with very insignificant importations. A single trivial importation of Japanese iris brought in the Japanese beetle; a few Japanese flowering cherry trees introduced the Oriental fruit worm; the San Jose scale was brought in, in like manner, with a small importation of Chinese flowering peaches; a very unnecessary importation from Holland of blue spruce—a native American tree—established the gipsy moth widely in New Jersey and also to a less extent in New York and Pennsylvania; the brown-tail moth was introduced through an importation of roses probably from Holland or France; and an importation of seedlings of the American white pine, propagated in Germany, introduced the pine blister rust which now threatens to wipe out our white pine forests. The chestnut blight, similarly introduced with a trivial importation of Oriental chestnut trees, very possibly to complete some collection of the chestnuts of the world, bids fair to rapidly exterminate the native American chestnut, which has hitherto constituted a very considerable element of the forests of the eastern half of the United States.

To illustrate the rapidity with which such plant enemies were coming into the United States it may be noted that during the period of four years (1909–1912) which it took, on account of opposition, to secure this legislation, the following pests of major importance secured entry and became established, namely, the Oriental fruit worm, Japanese beetle, citrus canker, potato wart, and European corn borer.

Control by Inspection and Certification Proves Inadequate.

During the first seven years of the enforcement of the plant quarantine act unlimited importation of plants was permitted and the effort was made to prevent the entry of new pests by relying as safeguards on foreign inspection and certification. Such inspection was made in the countries of export by the most expert officials available, and as an additional safeguard provision was made for reinspection at destination in this country, either by Federal or by State inspectors.

The record, however, of the seven years of interceptions of plant pests in connection with imported plants indicated very clearly that in spite of these safeguards numbers of injurious insects and plant diseases were being brought

to the United States every year and with almost every considerable importation of plants.

I have elsewhere furnished statistics of the amount of infestation discovered in such importations during this seven-year period, 1912–1919. It involved thousands of infested shipments and several hundred different kinds of insect pests, many of which were new to the United States and capable of becoming tremendous burdens on our agriculture and forestry.

Furthermore, these records are very incomplete because they are dependent on the more or less efficient inspection of State inspectors at destination and do not include the vast body of insects which are brought in with the soil about plants, which can not as a rule be removed and inspected without destroying the value of the plant to the importer.

If I had time I would give you a number of very interesting illustrations of the pests that have been thus intercepted and of the risk from others which are not capable of exclusion by inspection—insects, for example, hidden in the interior of the stems and roots of plants, and plant diseases, which may not develop to a visible stage for months or even years after the plants are imported. No inspection, for example, would have excluded the Oriental fruit worm nor the chestnut blight nor the citrus canker, and inspection gives very little protection against unknown or unanticipated enemies which represent an important element from countries which have been little explored from the standpoint of plant enemies, such as all transpacific countries.

Long and Earnest Study Given to the Problem.

This very unsatisfactory situation was widely recognized and led to demands which had been increasing from year to year from State agricultural and horticultural officials and from State and regional agricultural and horticultural societies and allied bodies for better protection from the stream of foreign plant enemies constantly coming in with imported plants. At the request of the board, earnest consideration was given to this problem by the plant experts of the Department of Agriculture, and quarantine protection along the lines later taken was recommended by these experts.

Before taking action, however, on these recommendations the board gave ample opportunity for the consideration of every phase of the subject in a series of public hearings and conferences, extending over a period of eight months. The original hearing, which was the largest of these conferences, was attended by State officials, representatives of important agricultural and horticultural societies, and many others. The discussion at this hearing trended all one way, practically all of the speakers urging the need of more protection than that given by the system then in operation of unlimited entry under the safeguard merely of inspection. Many speakers made more drastic recommendations as to exclusion than were actually carried out in the quarantine.

As a result of all this long and earnest consideration of the problem, including the testing of all practicable means of disinfecting plants, the experts of the Department of Agriculture and the several States reached the conclusion that the only possible solution is the policy of practical exclusion of all plant stock not absolutely essential to the horticultural, floricultural, and forestry needs of the United States. That is what Quarantine 37 attempts to do and must do if it is to be of any real service in excluding plant pests. The protection which the country needs and demands can be secured in no other way.

Provision for Entry of all Necessary Plants.

As already indicated, Quarantine 37 makes provision for the entry of all necessary plants whatsoever. Certain important classes of plants are open to unlimited entry and all others are open to entry to meet essential propagation and introduction needs. The determination of what classes should be freely entered and what should be restricted is based on the recommendation of the plant experts of the Department of Agriculture, perhaps the largest and most skilled body of such experts ever brought together in one institution.

No future Embargo Contemplated.

There is no basis whatever for the assertion which has been widely exploited that Plant Quarantine 37 contemplates a total embargo against the introduction into the United States of "any newly discovered, rare, interesting,

especially exotic, fruit or ornamental plant, whether species or hybrids." That the department has no wish or intention now or at any future time to make it impossible to provide for the entry, under proper safeguards, of any plant whatsoever for which a real need can be shown, and that ample provision has been made for such importations under Quarantine 37 will be apparent from any examination of the quarantine and regulations and of the records of importations thereunder.

Restricted and Unrestricted Classes of Plants.

It is not necessary to discuss at length the classes of bulbs and other plants which are open to unlimited entry. You will recall perhaps that these include all field, vegetable, and flower seeds, 80 to 90 per cent of the bulbs hitherto imported, fruit and rose stocks, and all seeds of fruit and forest trees and ornamental plants and shrubs. At the time the quarantine was promulgated these were represented by the plant experts to be the least likely to bring in new pests; or, as in the case of fruit stocks and rose stocks, necessary for the time being to the horticulture of America.

The important classes of plants which are restricted as to entry to introduction needs comprise the bulk of the ornamentals formerly imported. Many of these come in with soil, such as azaleas, rhododendrons, evergreens, etc., and the restricted classes as a whole present the greatest danger of bringing in new pests. It was represented also by the experts that practically all of these restricted plants were either now being produced in this country in available quantities or could be so produced within a comparatively short period and made generally available.

Entry of Restricted Plants.

If it is necessary to restrict the entry of important classes of ornamentals it would seem to be a necessary corollary that we should produce these plants ourselves, and for this purpose, if the stock for such production is not available in this country, provision under the quarantine for its entry under proper safeguards should be made. Quarantine 37 meets this need in regulation 14 in this provision for the entry of all necessary propagating stock.

Furthermore, we need and should have all the new flowers, ornamentals, and other useful or necessary plants that may be originated or discovered abroad. Quarantine 37 provides for the entry of all such plants.

The real objection to Quarantine 37, on the part of the amateur members of garden clubs and other amateur plant societies, comes from the necessity of limiting importations of important classes of plants to persons who will carry out the public-service purposes for which such importations are permitted. This brings us to the debatable ground of the selective features of the quarantine.

Selective Features of Quarantine 37.

Quarantine 37 is one of 39 plant quarantines that are being enforced by the board and department and it is the only one of these 39 quarantines that is being objected to at all seriously. A brief study of the matter, I think, makes it evident that the objections raised to this quarantine by amateurs are due to certain selective features which have for their sole object the reduction of the volume of importations and the consequent risk of entry of pests, and at the same time to provide for all essential introduction and propagating needs.

These selective features are as follows:

1. As to plants, Quarantine 37 is selective in that it permits certain classes to be freely imported and restricts the importation of other classes.

2. As to the restricted plants, it is again selective as to varieties and quantities, based on availability or need.

3. As to permittees with respect to restricted plants, it is selective on the basis of the public service to be rendered with the plants imported.

It can easily be appreciated that these selective features afford ample opportunity for difference of opinion, and this difficulty is inherent in any quarantine of this nature and could not be avoided by any change in the machinery of administration.

The department thoroughly appreciates and sympathizes with the perfectly natural desire of plant lovers to import for their personal use and the adorn-

ment of their estates or gardens any new or old variety which they may wish to secure, and would be only too glad to meet the wishes of such persons if it were not realized that this action would practically nullify the quarantine. Persons with a keen interest in plants are found in numbers in every town and hamlet in the United States, and to permit any or all of them to import plants in such condition that they could grow them would mean not only that the plants would have to come, in many cases, in earth—involving dangers of plant pest introductions which can not be safeguarded by inspection or treatment—but that it would be absolutely impossible for this department to handle the tens of thousands of small importations which would result or to follow them up to destinations throughout the country with any subsequent safeguards. There would rarely be any public service of real value in connection with such importations, such as making the new plants generally available or utilizing them for breeding or other work. Some essential service of this sort should be the basis for the entry of the various classes of plants which are not open to unlimited importation. The mere personal gratification of the thousands of individuals who might wish to make their own importations would be small justification for the risk of carriage of new pests to every part of the United States.

How the Amateur May Get New Plants.

The great body of plant lovers now and always have obtained their plants from home sources, chiefly local. In other words, very few amateurs have been importers. The principal exceptions have been (1) importations by what may be called amateur specialists—collectors of some class or classes of ornamentals for study or breeding, and whose collections often have a semipublic character, and (2) importations made by the owners of large estates either directly or through the agency of skilled gardeners, many of whom have had European training and are in close touch with European growers and dealers.

Under Quarantine 37 the plant lover is the ultimate beneficiary of all the importations made of the restricted classes of plants. As indicated in regulation 14, under which the importations are permitted, the chief purpose of such importations is to keep the country supplied with necessary plants. This is accomplished under the quarantine by the following agencies:

(1) Any necessary propagating stock of new plants, and also of old ones, if unavailable in this country, may be imported, in any reasonable quantity, by any person who will agree to so propagate it as to make the plants ultimately available to the public. Such persons are under bond to keep and utilize the plants for that purpose for a period of from one to five years, depending on the nature of the plant, and the importations are furthermore under the inspection and control of the department for the period of the bond.

(2) Importations of any of the restricted plants may be made without bond by botanical gardens, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other similar public institutions.

(3) Importations of special classes of restricted plants may be made by the amateur specialists already referred to, namely, by persons who are widely or nationally known as maintaining collections of real merit and open to the public or engaged in work of public benefit with the plants concerned.

In the event that these agencies, commercial and other, do not bring in varieties of plants which any enthusiastic plant lover may wish to get, the department has made provision for the entry through its Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of any neglected or overlooked new varieties and, incidentally, this office has been undoubtedly the principal agency for the importation of new plants into the United States for the last 20 years.

Under the plan, therefore, of Quarantine 37, it becomes necessary for persons who are neither commercial propagators of plants nor amateur specialists—in other words, the ordinary plant lover who wants the plants for his own garden or the adornment of his own estate—to secure new varieties from home sources, and the department has endeavored, through the means enumerated, to make available such new varieties of plants under methods which involve the least risk to the horticulture and agriculture of the country.

The Determination of the Status of Amateurs.

You will probably be interested to know just how the department determines the status of these amateur specialists—in other words, how the selection is made of the amateurs who are granted permits to import one or other of the classes of restricted plants.

All requests for permits from amateurs who believe their collections are of real merit and of distinct service to the public are first submitted to the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department for examination and recommendation, and the status of the applicants is further determined by indorsement submitted by the applicants themselves or by information obtained by the department from all available sources.

The opportunity for criticism of such determinations is fully realized, but the board has endeavored, from the sources indicated, to secure and file data with respect to all applicants which may convince any fair-minded person of the reasonableness of the action taken.

Inasmuch as the enforcement of the plant quarantine act is specifically placed on the Department of Agriculture, it would seem that determinations of this sort, involving an appreciation of the merits and service character of the work of any amateur, are best safeguarded by being submitted for decision to the many plant experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry with their wide acquaintance with ornamental horticulture, and that such decision should be supported by all available indorsement and information obtainable from public sources or from persons closely in touch with the activities of the applicants.

The gates can not be thrown wide open, otherwise, as already indicated, we would have no quarantine and no protection, but it is highly desirable to recognize the important, but fairly limited, class of amateurs who will perform a public service of real value with the plants imported, and this has been the policy of the board from the outset.

CONCLUSION.

As I have elsewhere pointed out, it would certainly seem to be practical common sense to restrict so far as possible importations of plants which in the past have proved so disastrous to the agriculture and horticulture of this country. It is certainly unthinkable that the farm, garden, orchard, and forestry interests of the United States or that any plant lover should want to return to the old system of practically unlimited entry of plants with the attendant risk. Furthermore, it is certainly not only a tremendous protection to the country but will ultimately be of great advantage to all plant lovers that a new and distinctively American horticulture and floriculture is now being created which will eliminate much of the previous dependence on foreign-grown plants and with it the risk of entry of plant pests.

We are all certainly in hearty agreement as to the need of protection from foreign plant pests, and now with your better understanding of the subject I hope you will appreciate the need for, and will approve, the plan of limiting entry of foreign plants we are now following as the only adequate means of securing such protection. If there is any better way of securing such limitation we will be very glad to adopt it. Quarantine 37 is open to any reasonable and necessary amendment. In the matter of bulbs, for example, a conference will be held in Washington a week from to-day to consider any changes which may be practicable, and conferences on other subjects will follow. In the past we have held a good many such conferences and have made readjustments. We welcome constructive advice and will be very glad always to meet with advisory committees upon any phase of plant culture. We are working whole-heartedly in the interests of the entire country, and that means in your interest.

COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE OF NURSERYMEN.

Following some preliminary correspondence between the American Association of Nurserymen and the Department of Agriculture, this association, with the hearty approval of the Federal Horticultural Board, at its annual meeting in Detroit in July, 1922, appointed a committee of three to act in an advisory capacity with this board and to make suggestions for the betterment of the nursery interests. The membership of this committee is as follows:

J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Iowa.
M. R. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.
Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

Later the name of C. H. Perkins, 2d, of Jackson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y., was added to this committee.

The revision of regulation 7 of the nursery stock regulations (Quarantine 37) providing for the freeing of plants from earth by washing or other means, instead of by washing only, is due to the representations of this committee at a conference with the Federal Horticultural Board, October 3, 1922.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC).

EXTENSIONS OF TERRITORY.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (2D REVISION).

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision) on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 7, 1922, notice is hereby given that the towns of Somerset and Dighton in Bristol County, Mass., are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

Until further notice the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision), on account of the European corn borer, shall apply in all respects to said towns of Somerset and Dighton in Bristol County, Mass.

This amendment shall become effective on July 28, 1922.

Done at the City of Washington this 28th day of July, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretry of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (2D REVISION).

(Effective on and after September 2, 1922.)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision) on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 7, 1922, notice is hereby given that the following towns are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said regulation 3 is amended accordingly:

MASSACHUSETTS.—Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Fall River, Norton, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, and Swansea, in *Bristol County;* Acton, Holliston, Hudson, and Marlboro, in *Middlesex County;* Foxboro and Norfolk, in *Norfolk County;* Southboro, in *Worcester County.*

MICHIGAN.—Bedford, Exeter, and Ida, in *Monroe County.*

NEW YORK (eastern).—Coeymans, in *Albany County;* New Baltimore, in *Greene County;* Canajoharie, Minden, and St. Johnsville, in *Montgomery County;* Cherry Valley, in *Otsego County;* Pittstown, in *Rensselaer County;* Carlisle and Fulton, in *Schoharie County;* Cambridge, in *Washington County.*

NEW YORK (western).—Freedom, Machias, New Albion, and Yorkshire, in *Cattaraugus County;* Clymer, Ellington, and French Creek, in *Chautauqua County;* Wales, in *Erie County;* Alabama, Batavia, and Pembroke, in *Genesee County;* Cambria, Lewiston, Lockport, Newfane, Pendleton, Porter, and Wilson, in *Niagara County;* Attica, Bennington, Middlebury, Orangeville, Perry, Sheldon, and Warsaw, in *Wyoming County.*

OHIO.—Austinburg, Harpersfield, Plymouth, and Sheffield, in *Ashtabula County;* Independence, Newburg, and Warrensville, in *Cuyahoga Couny;* Margaretta and Perkins, in *Erie County;* Chardon, in *Geauga County;* Amherst, in *Lorain County;* Allen, in *Ottawa County;* Townsend, in *Sandusky County;* Lake and Ross, in *Wood County.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Conneaut, Elk Creek, Franklin, Washington and Wayne, in *Erie County.*

Until further notice the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision), on account of the European corn borer, shall apply in all respects to the towns enumerated above.

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 2, 1922.

Done at the City of Washington this 2d day of September, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (2D REVISION) AND AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO REGULATIONS THEREUNDER.

(Effective on and after November 16, 1922.)

Amendment No. 1 to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d Revision).

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to notice of hearing of September 23, 1921, and notice is hereby given, that the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), an injurious insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Maine and Rhode Island.

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Maine and Rhode Island, and do order that the regulations under Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision), as now amended or as may hereafter be amended, shall apply to and govern the interstate movement of the articles named therein from the States of Maine and Rhode Island as herein quarantined.

Amendment No. 3 to the Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d Revision).

Under authority conferrred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision), on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 7, 1922, as amended above, notice is hereby given that the following cities and towns (or townships) are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

MAINE.—Alfred, Berwick, Biddeford, Eliot, Kennebunk, Kennebunk Port, Kittery, Lyman, North Berwick, Old Orchard, Saco, Sanford, South Berwick, Wells, and York, in *York County.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Dartmouth and Freetown, in *Bristol County;* Ayer, Boxborough, Hopkinton, and Littleton, in *Middlesex County;* Franklin, Hopedale, and Medway, in *Norfolk County;* Berlin, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, Milford, Shrewsbury, Upton, Westboro, and Worcester, in *Worcester County.*

MICHIGAN.—Whiteford, in *Monroe County;* Huron, in *Wayne County.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* Bristol, in *Grafton County;* Bedford, Hudson, Litchfield, Manchester, Merrimack, and Nashua, in *Hillsborough County;* Boscawen, Bow, Concord, Franklin, Hill, Hookset, and Pembroke, in *Merrimack County;* Derry, Exeter, and Londonderry, in *Rockingham County;* Barrington, Dover, Durham, Farmington, Madbury, Rollingsford, Somersworth, and Strafford, in *Strafford County.*

NEW YORK (eastern).—Coxsackie and Greenville, *in Greene County;* Grafton, Petersburg, and Sand Lake, in *Rensselaer County;* Moreau, in *Saratoga County;* Hebron and Jackson, in *Washington County.*

NEW YORK (western)—Ellicottville, Franklinville, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* Harmony, in *Chautauqua County;* Alden, Colden, Holland, Lancaster, and Sardinia, in *Erie County;* Darien and Strafford, in *Genesee County;* Hartland, Royalton, and Somerset, in *Niagara County;* Arcade, Eagle, Gainesville, Java, and Wethersfield, in *Wyoming County.*

OHIO.—Denmark, Jefferson, and Pierpont, in *Ashtabula County;* Mayfield and Middleburg, in *Cuyahoga County;* Chester and Thompson, in *Geauga County;* Kirtland and Leroy, in *Lake County;* Clay, in *Ottawa County.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Beaver, in *Crawford County;* Amity, Leboeuf, and Waterford, in *Erie County.*

RHODE ISLAND.—Barrington, in *Bristol County;* East Providence, North Providence, Pawtucket, and Providence, in *Providence County.*

In accordance with Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision), as hereinabove amended, notice is hereby given that the first paragraph of regulation 3 is hereby

amended so as to include the States of Maine and Rhode Island, and regulation 4 is hereby amended so as to include in the enumeration of New England States the States of Maine and Rhode Island.

These amendments shall be effective on and after November 16, 1922.

Done at the City of Washington this 16th day of November, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

EXTENSION OF BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 54).

As a result of the spread of the blister rust in the State of Washington and the modification by the State of Washington of its blister-rust quarantine so as to allow the shipment, when completely defoliated, of all currants (except cultivated black currants) and gooseberries from licensed and inspected nurseries to points within the State, the department found it necessary to prohibit the shipment from the State of Washington to points outside of white pines, currant and gooseberry plants. Under date of September 27, 1922, the following telegram was accordingly sent by the Federal Horticultural Board to all transportation companies in the State of Washington:

The transportation company you represent is hereby notified that due to inadequate cooperation by State of Washington the provisions of Quarantine No. 54, account white pine blister rust, copy of which was mailed to you March 4, 1922, now apply to entire State of Washington and the movement of white pines, currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of State is prohibited.

As a result of this action the quarantine is being enforced satisfactorily on State lines, the State and Federal officials cooperating.

REVISION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARANTINE OF HAWAII ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY.

(Effective on and after December 1, 1922.)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The accompanying revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 13, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly in Hawaii, is for the purpose merely of making more explicit the inspection requirements under this quarantine at ports of arrival in the United States. It involves no change in regulations 1 to 6, nor in regulations 11 and 12, except that the latter are given new numbers. The changes and new matter are embodied in regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 13 (AS REVISED MARCH 12, 1917).

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY.

(Effective on and after June 1, 1917.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exists in the Territory of Hawaii a dangerous insect infestation, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the mainland of the United States, by two insects, to wit, the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*).

Now, therefore, I, Carl Vrooman, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 U. S. Statutes at Large, page 315), do hereby quarantine the Territory of Hawaii as infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly and do prohibit the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than

Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The foregoing quarantine shall become and be effective, and Quarantine No. 13, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture March 23, 1914, entitled "Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly," shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1917.

Done at Washington this 12th day of March, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

CARL VROOMAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 13, REVISED, ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY IN HAWAII.

(Effective on and after December 1, 1922, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly in Hawaii.)

Regulation 1.—Fruits and vegetables prohibited.

No fruits or vegetables whatsoever, in the natural or raw state, except as provided in regulation 2 hereof, shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 2.—Shipment of bananas, pineapples, taro, and coconuts permitted under certification.

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) of the noncooking type, pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), taro (*Colocasia antiquorum esculentum*), and coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*) may be moved or allowed to move from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, when such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, certified to be free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, and marked in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the United States where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables in the form and manner in which they are to be shipped are not and can not be a means of conveying either the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly: *Provided further*, That these regulations shall not apply to coconuts, either in or free from the husk, when shipped through the mails without wrapping or packing as individual parcels.

Regulation 3.—Application for inspection.

Persons intending to move any of the fruits or vegetables listed under regulation 2 from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States shall make application for inspection thereof as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. The application should show the quantity of the fruits or vegetables which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and the contemplated date of shipment.

Blanks on which to make application for inspection or for permits will be furnished, upon request, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, King Street, Honolulu.

Regulation 4.—Certification of shipments.

Fruits and vegetables listed under regulation 2 shall not be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, by cars, boats, or other vehicles unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by said department and pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly. The inspection certificates shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

The inspection certificate will not be issued until an authorized representative of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have determined, by adequate inspection, that the plantation on which the inspected fruits or vegetables were produced is free from infestation, and from contiguous sources of infestation, by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for fruits or vegetables which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with fruits or vegetables which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Inspection and certification required by these regulations will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature. Applicants for inspection will be required to place the fruits or vegetables to be inspected so that they can be readily examined. If not so placed inspection will be refused.

Regulation 5.—Marking of containers.

No fruits or vegetables listed under regulation 2 shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate required by regulation 4. The containers or wrappers shall be new and of materials which are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6.—Movement within quarantined area.

The local or interisland movement of all fruits and vegetables, exclusively within the area quarantined for the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, is not prohibited by these regulations and is subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed under the laws of Hawaii.

Regulation 7.—Quarantined fruits and vegetables as ships' stores or in possession of crew or passengers.

No restriction is placed on the movement of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing Quarantine No. 13 as ships' stores or by passengers and crews on ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, except that such fruits or vegetables must be entirely consumed or removed from such ships or vessels before such ships or vessels reach the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

Regulation 8.—Inspection of vessels.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to enter upon ships or vessels from Hawaii at any time after they come within the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, whether in the stream or at the dock, wharf, or mole, for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels as cargo or ships' stores, or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables. All ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, upon coming within the boundaries of any port within the United States other than Hawaii, must stop in the quarantine area of such port to permit boarding by inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of making such inspection, and such ships or vessels must remain in the quarantine area until such inspection is completed. Such boarding shall be done only between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and any such ship or vessel arriving after sunset must remain at anchor in the quarantine area until boarded and released by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture the following morning.

When such ship or vessel has been inspected as to cargo and ships' stores in a manner satisfactory to the inspector making the inspection and is found to be apparently free from the articles enumerated in this quarantine, such inspector shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such inspection, which shall permit such ship or vessel to proceed from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole.

Regulation 9.—Disinfection of vessels.

Before proceeding from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole, any ship or vessel found to contain or to be infested from any of the fruits or vegetables covered in the foregoing quarantine, and all articles that have been in contact with such fruits or vegetables shall be immediately disinfected by the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel under

the direction and in the manner prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. When such ship or vessel has been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to such inspector, he shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such disinfection, which shall permit such ship or vessel to proceed from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole.

Regulation 10.—Inspection of baggage and cargo on the dock.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to ascertain by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in the baggage or other personal belongings of passengers and members of the crew on ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, such baggage inspection to be made on the dock at the first port of arrival within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii where such ship or vessel may arrive, and no such baggage or personal belongings of passengers or crew shall be removed from such dock until the same have been inspected and passed by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. No cargo shall be unloaded from such ship or vessel until all baggage or other personal belongings of all passengers have been placed on the dock for such inspection and until there has been provided by the owner or operator of such ship or vessel sufficient space and adequate facilities on the dock for such inspection.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to open and inspect any box, bale, crate, bundle, or other package, including trunks, which may contain or be liable to contain any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine, whether carried as ships' cargo or otherwise, by any ship or vessel plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

Regulation 11.—Posting of warning notice and distribution of baggage declarations.

Before any ship or vessel from Hawaii arrives within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, the master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of any ship or vessel, shall cause to be distributed to each passenger thereon a baggage declaration, to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the plant quarantine act, the foregoing quarantine, and these regulations. These baggage declarations, after being signed by the passengers, shall be collected and delivered by the purser to the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture on arrival at quarantine.

Every person or company owning or controlling any dock, yard, or other harbor in Hawaii from which ships or vessels sail for ports in the continental United States, or in any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, and every master, captain, or other person in charge or possession of any ship or vessel sailing from Hawaii destined to a port in the continental United States, or any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, shall, respectively, post in one or more conspicuous places, and keep posted at all times in one or more conspicuous places, on or in said dock, yard, or other harbor, or in such ship or vessel, and in at least three places—the cabin, the steerage, and crew's quarters in such ship or vessel—a copy of the warning notice printed on the reverse side of the baggage declaration.

Regulation 12.—Importations by Department of Agriculture permitted.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall not apply to importations of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii made by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after December 1, 1922, and shall supersede on and after said date the regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 13, Revised, March 12, 1917, effective on and after June 1, 1917, as amended July 30, 1917.

Done at Washington this 9th day of October, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSPECTION AT HONOLULU BY FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD OF BAGGAGE PRIOR TO SEALING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1922.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

SIR: The department is advised by the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, that inspectors of that board are meeting with considerable difficulty in enforcing the provisions of Notice of Quarantine No. 13, copy inclosed, with regard to sealed baggage originating in the Hawaiian Islands.

As it is impracticable to segregate this baggage on arrival at the Pacific coast ports, you are requested to notify the inspector of the Horticultural Board of Honolulu of the receipt of requests from passengers for the sealing of their baggage in order to give the inspector an opportunity to examine such baggage before sealing, for material which is prohibited by the order referred to.

The department is advised that the inspector of the board will be in a position to answer promptly all requests made by you in this connection.

Respectfully,

E. W. CAMP,
Chief, Division of Customs.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED STATE FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND OTHER FRUIT FLIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 17, 1922.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that dangerous insects, including the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), and other fruit flies new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, and other countries and islands, and that there is danger of bringing these pests into the United States with shipments of fruits and vegetables in the raw or unmanufactured state.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the restrictions or prohibitions which should be enforced to prevent the entry of such fruit flies with fruit and vegetables in the raw or unmanufactured state imported from all foreign countries and localities.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., December 19, 1922, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

HEARING CALLED TO CONSIDER FRUIT-FLY MENACE TO UNITED STATES CROPS.

(Press notice.)

NOVEMBER 18, 1922.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to-day issued a notice of public hearing for December 19 to consider the advisability of restricting or prohibiting the importation of fruits and vegetables in the raw or unmanufactured state from all foreign countries and localities on account of the Mediterranean and other fruit flies. The hearing will be held before the Federal Horticultural Board of the department, and any person interested is invited to appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

In discussing the matter to-day, Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the board, declared that "it may not be found necessary to add to the restrictions which are now being enforced as to fruits and vegetables originating in the West Indies and in Central American countries and in Mexico, under existing quarantines. As to the Mediterranean countries, it probably will not be necessary materially to restrict the importation of citrus fruits, but the restriction or

prohibition of more perishable fruits, such as fresh figs and fresh peaches, from these and other districts known to be invaded by the Mediterranean fruit fly, may prove to be needful. It would seem to be necessary and desirable, however, to consider prohibiting the entry of all fruit which in the countries of origin is commonly and notably infested."

Fruit flies are looked upon as a serious menace to the fruit and vegetable crops of America. In foreign countries they cause tremendous losses to fruits and vegetables, and up to this time have not gained establishment in the United States. Many of these fruit flies, in shipments of fruits or vegetables which they infest, have been carried to nearly all other important fruit-producing countries of the world.

These are true flies, but they insert their eggs in large numbers in fruits and in vegetables, and the resulting maggots rapidly break down and convert the interior into a putrefying mass. The most important of these flies is the so-called Mediterranean fruit fly, probably of African origin but now widely distributed, except in North America, in the tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions of the world. Its nearest known approach to North America is in the Bermudas, Brazil, and the Hawaiian Islands.

There are many other such fruit flies, some score of which at least are important destructive pests in various countries. The United States, which is perhaps the greatest of all fruit-producing countries, has kept free from these foreign pests. This is partly due to quarantines restricting and controlling entry which have been established to protect against certain near-by countries and districts, as, for example, the domestic quarantine against Hawaiian fruits and the foreign quarantines against Mexican, West Indian, and Central American fruits.

Some of the more important of these fruit flies, in addition to various fruits, attack various vegetables, and others are specific enemies of vegetable crops.

The shortening in time of ocean transit and the growth in such traffic have greatly increased the possibilities of fruit and vegetable imports into the United States. Such imports are now coming from such far-away countries as South Africa and Australia, both notably infested with the Mediterranean and other fruit flies. Occasional shipments also come from other trans-Pacific countries. The fruit and vegetable imports from Mediterranean and other trans-Atlantic countries should also be safeguarded.

The Federal Government, in cooperation with the principal fruit-growing States, notably California and Florida, has been enforcing port-of-entry inspection and specific quarantines, but in spite of these it is realized that the risk of entry of fruit flies with occasional commercial shipments, or with ships' stores, or fruits or vegetables in the possession of passengers or crews, may at any time be the means of introducing one or other of these pests.

The very important fruit districts of California and Florida and other Gulf States are especially open to invasion, and the fruit and vegetable products of those States are those which would be particularly jeopardized. At the instance of the State of California an important interstate conference on the fruit fly danger was held at Sacramento the 1st of June last for the purpose of discussing all possible means of strengthening the protection against entry of these pests. As a result of this conference a more efficient port inspection has been organized, particularly for the California ports, on account of the Hawaiian danger. The necessity for more comprehensive restrictions on the entry of foreign fruits was plainly indicated by the facts presented at the conference.

The entry and establishment of the Mediterranean or other of these fruit flies in the United States would be nothing less than an overwhelming disaster to the fruit and vegetable interests of this country, it is believed. The fruit-producing regions of America have no counterpart anywhere in the world for amount of production and capital invested. The possibility of maggoty oranges, grapefruit, prunes, etc., would practically destroy the confidence of the public in these fruits, fresh or preserved, and even a small percentage of infestation would have its psychological effect on the salability and popularity of these products. It is therefore said to be of the very greatest importance to the fruit industry of America that all possible steps should be taken to prevent entry of these pests.

The purpose of the hearing called for December 19 is to consider every phase of the subject and to determine on such protective measures as can be taken further to safeguard the United States from the entry of these pests.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FRUIT FLY HEARING.

(Press notice.)

DECEMBER 19, 1922.

A quarantine under which the entry of fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities could be controlled and safeguarded for the protection of American crops against the Mediterranean and other fruit flies was discussed at a public hearing before the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, held here to-day. Representatives of many foreign Governments and about 100 American importers and producers attended.

In opening the meeting, Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the board, presiding, pointed out that any action by the board had purely to do with protecting American crops from pests. There was no idea of trade protection. Imports were prohibited, he said, only where absolutely necessary to safeguard American crops from the danger of bringing in injurious insects and diseases. The purpose of the hearing, he said, was to gather as much information as possible on the subject so that the department can act wisely in deciding the question of a quarantine.

Adequate protection for American crops against fruit flies was strongly urged by growers and representatives of producers' organizations in various parts of the country, particularly California and Florida. Among these were Senator Shortridge, of California, who, with Representatives Curry, Lea, Free, and Raker, spoke of the need of safeguarding the big fruit industry of their State. A message to the same effect was received from Senator Johnson, of California. Representative Smith, of Idaho, urged that protective action be taken.

A plea against any drastic restrictions on imports of fruits from their countries was made by representatives of the following foreign Governments: Great Britain (with respect to Canada), Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Union of South Africa, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, and Chile.

The principal American importing interests were also represented and made similar pleas but offered no objection to any restrictions which were plainly necessary for the purpose of protecting American crops from these pests.

A report of the hearing, together with its recommendations, will be submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by the board. It is hardly expected that he will be ready to take any action in the matter for several weeks at least.

It was announced, however, that any restrictions on the entry of foreign fruits which may be later authorized will be limited to those absolutely necessary to exclude pests and to interfere as little as possible with existing commerce in fruits and vegetables.

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE.

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF BLACK STEM RUST.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 38.

(Effective on and after January 1, 1923.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that *Mahonia repens*, which is included among the species of Mahonia prohibited interstate movement to points outside of the quarantined area as provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 38 on account of the black stem rust, is not attacked by this rust and that the rust that does occur on it is another species which is not destructive to small grains.

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby amend Notice of Quarantine No. 38 on account of the black stem rust and do order that on and after January 1, 1923, *Mahonia repens* shall be removed from the list of the species of Mahonia prohibited interstate movement to points outside of the quarantined area by said quarantine.

Done at the City of Washington this 26th day of December, 1922.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE MODIFIED.

(Press notice.)

DECEMBER 29, 1922.

Removal of restrictions against the shipment of *Mahonia repens* into parts of the Middle West on account of black stem rust is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

At the time the quarantine was declared it had not been determined whether *Mahonia repens* was an alternate host of the disease or not. As a matter of precaution it was included with the other kinds of barberry prohibited shipment into Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, and Colorado, the States to be protected and in which an effort was made to exterminate all barberry and related plants that are alternate hosts of the disease.

It has now been determined that *Mahonia repens* is not attacked by the rust and that the rust that does occur on it is another species that is not destructive to small grains. The new order becomes effective January 1.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA ON ACCOUNT OF THE SO-CALLED CAMPHOR SCALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 8, 1922.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the so-called camphor scale (*Pseudaonidia duplex* Ckll.), an injurious insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the vicinities of New Orleans, La., and Grand Bay and Mobile, Ala.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Louisiana and Alabama in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and of prohibiting or restricting the movement from these States, or from any infested districts determined therein, into other States and Territories, of camphor, citrus, persimmon, grape, pecan, plum, pear, fig, and all other host plants of this pest, including fruit infested by it.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., November 20, 1922, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

HEARING CALLED TO CONSIDER QUARANTINE.

(Press notice.)

NOVEMBER 10, 1922.

The placing of a Federal quarantine on Louisiana and Alabama to prevent the spread of the so-called camphor scale, a newly discovered crop insect pest, will be considered at a public hearing to be held here by the United States Department of Agriculture, November 20. Since its first appearance in this country in New Orleans in 1920 this insect has spread rapidly, attacking many varieties of important plants, including citrus fruits, olives, privet, Japanese persimmon, fig, plum, and pecan.

"Its abundance and injuries," according to Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board of the department, "clearly indicate that another serious scale insect pest has effected its establishment in the United States. This new pest is to be added to the already fairly long list of important pests new to American agriculture which apparently gained entry just before the passage of the plant-quarantine act."

Doctor Marlatt believes that the origin of this scale in Alabama can be traced to an importation of some 200,000 trifoliate oranges direct from Japan in 1911 by a Japanese nursery company. The infestation in New Orleans may have come from this shipment or from a similar one about the same time.

Urgent need is felt for protecting the citrus-growing regions of the United States from invasion. The possibility of accomplishing this by a Federal quarantine prohibiting the movement of articles likely to carry the insect out

of the present infested parts will be the chief question up at the hearing. It may be found upon careful weighing of the various factors that the citrus industry of Florida, California, and other States can be best safeguarded by quarantines promulgated by the States themselves. The board is anxious to obtain at the hearing the advice of the States and fruit interests concerned.

DECIDES NOT TO RECOMMEND CAMPHOR SCALE QUARANTINE NOW.

(Press notice.)

DECEMBER 28, 1922.

The Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, has decided not to recommend a Federal quarantine at this time on account of the so-called camphor scale. This decision follows the public hearing held by the department, November 20, 1922, and is based in part on the belief that the invaded States, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, either through the safeguards which they are now maintaining or which they propose to maintain in the future, will control the distribution of this pest as efficiently under the existing status as could be accomplished by a Federal quarantine.

The information now available as to the spread of this pest is not sufficiently adequate and dependable to enable the establishment of a Federal quarantine other than perhaps as to State lines. There is the further difficulty that, prior to the discovery of this scale, shipments of nursery stock and plants were made widely throughout the United States from New Orleans nurseries, furnishing abundant opportunity for its dissemination. Furthermore, the promulgation and enforcement of a Federal quarantine would involve very considerable expense, and appropriations therefor from Congress would have to be first obtained. An additional reason for this decision is that the two States most concerned in the menace of this scale to the citrus culture—Florida and California—are now enforcing quarantines against citrus and other carrying plants from the invaded States.

The Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Entomology, however, proposes to cooperate with the States where the pest is now more or less established for the purpose of aiding these States in the local control to prevent spread, particularly with respect to the inspection and disinfection of commercial or other shipments of fruit or nursery stock originating in the invaded areas.

The present status in Mississippi, as brought out at the hearing on November 20, would seem to indicate that the few points of invasion have been completely cleaned up and that this scale is probably not now present in that State. A State quarantine is being enforced to prevent further entry of the scale.

In Louisiana control work has been largely limited to the city and immediate vicinity of New Orleans, which is the district known to be principally invaded. Control of shipments out of this district is being enforced under State authority and the State and city are spending a good deal of money, in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology, in local cleanup and repression. The State promises to extend control to all points known to be invaded outside of the New Orleans district.

The Alabama authorities report that steps have already been taken to provide for control measures and have given assurances that such control will be promptly instituted. The invaded district is a very small one in that State, limited so far as now known to the citrus development (satsuma oranges) in the Grand Bay district near Mobile. The control of this pest, therefore, as to that district is of vital importance to other portions of Alabama, as well as in relation to interstate shipments of fruit or plants originating in the invaded district.

The withholding of quarantine action by the department is dependent on the carrying out, on the part of the invaded States, of the understanding as to future control work which developed at the hearing and in which the department will be associated through the Bureau of Entomology.

As indicated in the news statement issued November 8, in connection with the hearing on the camphor scale, this scale is a new pest to the United States. It apparently gained entry and establishment just prior to the passage of the plant quarantine act, and therefore before there was any Federal authority to safeguard the entry of the plants responsible for its

introduction. The origin of this scale in Alabama is apparently traceable to very large importations of trifoliate oranges direct from Japan in 1911. The infestation at New Orleans may have resulted from some distribution of a portion of this importation, if not from some independent importation of plants from Japan about the same time. It took nearly 10 years for this scale to develop in sufficient abundance to attract notice, but two or three years ago its injury to camphor trees in the city of New Orleans became serious and the scale was found to be widely disseminated within the city on a long list of host plants. The city and State immediately undertook an effort to control and if possible to eradicate it, and have already spent upward of $30,000 in such work.

The determination of infestation in Alabama, near Mobile, was made only last year in orchards of satsuma oranges grafted on the imported trifoliate stock. The work of this scale in these orchards indicates the serious menace which it presents to the citrus cultures in this country, in addition to its previously known importance as attacking camphor and many other ornamental plants as well as various deciduous fruits, such as olive, persimmon, fig, plum, and pecan.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ADDITIONAL ROUTES FOR MEXICAN CITRUS FRUIT.

(Amending HB–147.)

HB–147 (Supplement). JULY 21, 1922.

In addition to the railroad routes authorized for the movement of Sonoran citrus fruit directly from Mexico to Canada in bond through the United States, listed in Circular HB–147, entitled "Shipment of Mexican citrus fruit in bond through the United States," issued April 13, 1922, the following railroad routes are authorized:

St. Louis, Mo., to Detroit, Mich.—Wabash R. R.
Kansas City, Mo., to Chicago, Ill.—Wabash R. R.
Detroit, Mich., to Windsor, Ontario—Grand Trunk R. R.

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

IMPORTATION BY PARCEL POST OF SAMPLES OF RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED COTTON AND COTTON WASTE.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 18, 1922.

The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture having decided, at the earnest request of trade interests, to authorize the importation in the mails of samples of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste, notice is hereby given that the necessary arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture to provide for such importations by parcel post when the packages are addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., the name and address of the ultimate consignee to be indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel.

Upon the receipt of the parcels at the inspection offices of the Federal Horticultural Board either at Washington or at San Francisco they will be examined and, if necessary, disinfected, whereupon the parcels will be forwarded to the ultimate consignees.

In this connection special attention is invited to the circumstance that the foregoing arrangement provides for no modification of the prohibition against the importation in the mails of cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls, but that the arrangement applies exclusively to samples of cotton and cotton waste.

Section 187, on page 154, of the July, 1922, Postal Guide, is modified accordingly.

PAUL HENDERSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

SAMPLES OF RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED COTTON MAY BE IMPORTED BY PARCEL POST WHEN ADDRESSED TO THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NOVEMBER 24, 1922.

HB–159.

The notice issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General on December 2, 1916, as amended by his notice of April 7, 1917, prohibits the importation in the mails from any foreign country of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls, except as to importations by the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the danger of entry of the pink bollworm with such samples.

In view of the inconveniences and delays attending the sending of samples of cotton and cotton waste by freight or express, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, at the recommendation of this department, issued the following announcement November 18, 1922:

The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture having decided, at the earnest request of trade interests, to authorize the importation in the mails of samples of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste, notice is hereby given that the necessary arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture to provide for such importations by parcel post when the packages are addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., the name and address of the ultimate consignee to be indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel.

Upon the receipt of the parcels at the inspection offices of the Federal Horticultural Board either at Washington or at San Francisco they will be examined and, if necessary, disinfected, whereupon the parcels will be forwarded to the ultimate consignees.

In this connection special attention is invited to the circumstance that the foregoing arrangement provides for no modification of the prohibition against the importation in the mails of cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls, but that the arrangement applies exclusively to samples of cotton and cotton waste.

Section 187, on page 154, of the July, 1922, Postal Guide, is modified accordingly.

This is a trial to enable cotton brokers and others to get such samples promptly, but the continuance of this method will be conditioned on the attention which is given to these requirements. If it is found that they are being violated and made a source of danger to this country, the arrangement will have to be terminated. You are requested, therefore, to give explicit directions to your correspondents to insure the addressing of all such samples plainly and conspicuously to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., the name and address of the ultimate consignee to be indicated inconspicuously at the left and below the main address. The costs, if any, of the disinfection will have to be met by the importer.

It is to be understood that the importation of such samples by freight or express is also possible in accordance with the regulations hitherto enforced.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

LIFTS POSTAL BAN ON COTTON SAMPLES.

(Press notice.)

DECEMBER 1, 1922.

At the request of the United States Department of Agriculture the postal ban against importing samples of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste into this country by parcel post has been lifted. Importations, however, must be addressed to the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture, either at its offices at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco. The name and address of the ultimate consignee must be indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel.

Upon receipt of the parcels at the board's inspection offices they will be examined and, if necessary, disinfected, before forwarding to the ultimate consignees. It is pointed out that the new arrangement does not modify the ban against importing in the mails cotton seed, including seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, which still remains in force as a preventive against bringing in the pink bollworm.

"This is a trial," according to Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the board, "to enable cotton brokers and others to get such samples promptly, but the con-

tinuance of this method will be conditioned on the attention which is given these requirements. If it is found that they are being violated and made a source of danger to this country, the arrangement will have to be terminated."

The costs, if any, of the disinfection will have to be met by the importer. As heretofore, importation of the samples by freight or express is also possible in accordance with present regulations.

MEXICAN AVOCADOS, WHEN SEEDED, PERMITTED ENTRY AT BORDER PORTS FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

AUGUST 2, 1922.

Inasmuch as the avocado weevil, *Heilipus lauri* Boh., as well as the other avocado weevils and the avocado stenoma, *Stenoma catenifer* Walsh., which have been intercepted from time to time in fruit from Mexico and Central America, have invariably been found in the seed, it is believed that the removal of the seed will eliminate the danger of introducing the pests referred to above. Therefore, the entry of stoned or seeded Mexican avocados for local consumption at border ports has been authorized by the board as not in conflict with the purpose of the prohibition of the avocado fruit. The avocado affected by this action is particularly the small, thin-skinned variety, and this variety is so perishable that its shipment or utilization away from the border, so treated, is impracticable.

IMPORTATION OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND PLANTS.

GENERAL ORDER No. 90.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1922.

1. The entry into the United States of certain foreign-grown fruits, vegetables, plants, and plant products is controlled by quarantine or other restrictive orders issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to reduce or eliminate the danger of introducing insect pests and plant diseases into this country.

2. Importation applies to small quantities as well as large, even to one fruit or vegetable.

3. In order that the regulations of the Department of Agriculture may be fully complied with, and no prohibited articles brought into the United States on board naval vessels, it is directed that commanding officers of naval vessels arriving at a United States port from a port outside of the continental limits of the United States (Hawaii and Porto Rico particularly) communicate without delay with the commandant of the district for information regarding the latest regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the importation of these items, and insure that no prohibited fruits or vegetables are on board. Commandants of districts are in turn directed to keep themselves informed in order that this information may be imparted to the commanding officers of vessels without unnecessary delay.

4. Commanding officers will assure themselves that no prohibited articles are imported into the United States in violation of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture, and will afford visiting authorized inspectors opportunity to examine such articles as may be on board.

EDWIN DENBY,
Secretary of the Navy.

LAREDO FUMIGATION PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The 15-car fumigation house, at Laredo, Tex., was totally destroyed by fire on July 19. The fire originated at the oil tanks owned by the Humble Oil Co., which were located near by, and rapidly spread to the fumigation house. In addition to the destruction of the fumigation house, one carload of cyanid, one carload of sulphuric acid, three hydrocyanic-acid-gas generators and necessary acid, and cyanid mixing tanks were destroyed. At the time of the fire there were two empty railroad cars in the fumigation house, which were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at approximately $35,000. Steps were immediately taken to draw up plans and secure bids covering the erection of a new fumigation house at that point.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

UTAH PROVIDES ADDITIONAL TERMINAL INSPECTION POINT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 14, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____.

In connection with previous instructions of this office appearing in article 59 on pages 22 and 23 of the June, 1922, Supplement to the Postal Guide, relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in Utah, you are informed that provision has been made for the maintenance of facilities for such inspection at Saint George, Utah, in addition to the list given in the supplement.

Therefore, you will hereafter, upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the place named in the list which is nearest to your office parcels addressed for delivery at your office containing plants or plant products which are subject to terminal inspection.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

EXTENSION OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 10, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Amendment No. 3 to Regulations Supplementary to Notice of Quarantine No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1922, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth infestation. It will be observed that this amendment supersedes all previous amendments to Quarantine Order No. 45.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 23, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 28, 1922, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn borer infestation by adding the towns of Somerset and Dighton, in Bristol County, Mass., to the area designated as infested by this insect.

In this connection your attention is invited to article 61, on page 25, of the February, 1922, Supplement to the Postal Guide.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, *September 21, 1922.*

POSTMASTER, _____

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Amendment No. 2 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective September 2, 1922, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn borer infestation by adding certain newly infested areas

in the States of Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, designated in the amendment. A copy of Quarantine Order No. 43 is also inclosed.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, P. L. and R., the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to in Quarantine Order No. 43 from the infested areas is subject to the restrictions of that order and postmasters will be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 19, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 43 (2d revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, together with a copy of Amendment No. 1 thereto and of Amendment No. 3 to the regulations thereunder, from which you will observe that additional areas, located in the States of Maine and Rhode Island, have been designated as infested by the European corn borer.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, P. L. and R., the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to in Quarantine Order No. 43 from the infested areas is subject to the restrictions of that order and you will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CALIFORNIA PROVIDES ADDITIONAL TERMINAL INSPECTION POINTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 11, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to instructions of this office in the letter addressed to you under date of October 17, 1921, relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in California, you are informed that provision has been made for the maintenance of facilities for such inspection at Upper Lake, Lower Lake, and Middletown, Calif., in addition to the list given in the letter referred to.

Therefore, you will hereafter, upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the place named in the list which is nearest to your office parcels addressed for delivery at your office containing plants or plant products which are subject to terminal inspection.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September —, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____.

MY DEAR SIR: Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at La Habra and Brea, Orange County, and these places should therefore be added to the list of places within the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON PROVIDES ADDITIONAL TERMINAL INSPECTION POINT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October —, 1922.

POSTMASTER, _____

MY DEAR SIR: Postmasters in the State of Washington are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Everett, Snohomish County, and this place should therefore be added to the list of places within the State of Washington to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ENTRY OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM ONTARIO, CANADA, RESTRICTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 20, 1922.

Pursuant to a regulation of the Department of Agriculture (Federal Horticultural Board), celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, may be imported from the Province of Ontario, Canada, only if accompanied by a certificate from the authorities of the Canadian Department of Agriculture to the effect that the plants or plant products have been inspected and found to be free from the European corn borer and other dangerous insect pests and plant diseases: *Provided*, That until further notice the articles above named may be imported from other portions of Canada without restriction under this quarantine.

Section 187, on pages 154 and 155, of the July, 1922, Postal Guide is modified accordingly.

Postmasters will cause careful notice of the foregoing to be taken at their offices, and any packages containing the articles in question received from Ontario, Canada, without the prescribed certificate to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations applicable thereto.

PAUL HENDERSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period July 1 to December 31, 1922.

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE.

In the case of the United States *v.* E. Ray Shaw, 85 Concord Street, Nashua, N. H., in the interstate shipment of one trumpet vine to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant was found guilty and was fined $25 and costs amounting to $13.50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 21.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. in the transportation, interstate, of a carload of box boards to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 24.)

In the case of the United States *v.* F. H. Herman & Son, Coventry, Vt., in the interstate shipment of 9,012 feet of lumber to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendants were fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 40.)

In the case of the United States *v.* S. D. Felker et al. (United Box & Lumber Co.), Rochester, N. H., in the interstate shipment of pine kindling wood (bag wood) to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs amounting to $13.50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 42.)

In the case of the United States *v.* William H. Champlin, Rochester, N. H., in the interstate shipment of pine kindling wood (bag wood) to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs amounting to $13.50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 43.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Lovejoy Granite Co., Milford, N. H., in the interstate shipment of granite curbstone to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs amounting to $14. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 57.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Joseph H. Rich, Lancaster, Mass., in the interstate shipment of fence posts to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 128.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Boston & Maine Railroad Co., in the transportation, interstate, of fence posts to points outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 127.)

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE.

In the case of the United States *v.* W. N. Scarff & Sons, New Carlisle, Ohio in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 91.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Wagner Park Nursery Co., Sidney, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 94.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Park Nurseries, St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 119.)

In the case of the United States *v.* L. L. Olds Seed Co., Madison, Wis., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 109.)

In the case of the United States *v.* F. W. Brow Nursery Co., Rose Hill, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 59.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Capital City Nurseries (Inc.), Des Moines, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay fine of $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 110.)

In the case of the United States *v.* De Giorgi Bros., Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of a gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 89.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Campbell Nurseries & Seed House, Paw Paw, Mich., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $140. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 98.)

In the case of the United States *v.* F. C. Stahelin & Son, Bridgman Nursery Co., Bridgman, Mich., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 103.)

In the case of the United States *v.* A. R. Weston & Co., Bridgman, Mich., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 111.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Kiger's Nursery, Sawyer, Mich., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 97.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 121.)

In the case of the United States *v.* R. L. Templin (Templin-Crockett Bradley Co.), Cleveland, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $80. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 60.)

In the case of the United States *v.* M. B. Templin (L. Templin Seed Co.), Calla, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 71.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Earl Ferris Nursery Co., Hampton, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of five-leafed pine trees and currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $70 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 65.)

In the case of the United States *v.* R. L. Templin (Children's Flower Mission), Cleveland, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $70. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 61.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Tiedtke Bros. Co., Toledo, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 113.)

In the case of the United States *v.* M. B. Templin (L. Templin Seed Co.), Calla, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of a currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $15. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 85.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 151.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Onarga Nursery Co., Onarga, Ill., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 105.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of a currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 146.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 157.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 86.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Allen L. Wood, doing business as the Woodlawn Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 95.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Kelly Brothers Wholesale Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 108.)

In the Case of the United States *v.* Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 102.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of a gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 90.)

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

In the case of the United States *v.* R. H. Hill, Amesbury, Mass., in the interstate shipment of cut flowers of gladioli to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 81.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importations from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and, (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatæ*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties, as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (second revision) as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products—Quarantine No. 47: Regulates the movement of cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm and the cotton blister mite, respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., and certain portions of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., of the following articles from the heavily infested area: (1) Sweet, green, or sugar corn, grapes, lettuce, cabbage, and forage crops of all kinds, including hay and straw; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, except bulbs and cut flowers; and (3) soil, compost, and manure other than fresh manure; and from the lightly infested area, (1) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants except bulbs and cut flowers; and (2) soil, compost, and manure other than fresh manure, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, with revised rules and regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement from the infested and regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.)

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including bulbs, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae.*

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays L.*), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). No restrictions are placed on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen-flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

Citrus black fly.—Quarantine No. 49, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, or otherwise, from Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other pants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: Bermuda and the Dominion of Canada; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923